

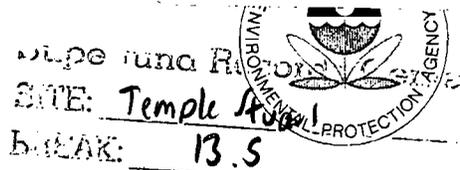
# Temple-Stuart Update

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The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is working with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Town of Templeton to remove friable asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances from the former Temple-Stuart facility in Baldwinville. Below is an update on activities.

## Recent Site Activities

EPA has completed work cleaning up friable asbestos contamination at the Temple Stuart facility in Baldwinville, with assistance from the Town of Templeton and the MA DEP. This work began in August 2002. The asbestos removal was conducted in a manner that prevented asbestos from migrating off site.

In addition, EPA conducted soil sampling in the former landfill areas, and detected elevated levels of PCBs. Additional sampling done to support MA DEP's effort to fence contaminated areas revealed that PCBs were also present in soil samples across the Temple Stuart property, including areas adjacent to neighboring residential properties.

As a result of this information, EPA sampled surface soils (soils in the top 6 inches) on 40 residential properties near the site, in order to determine if any PCB contamination was present in surface soils. EPA has completed this sampling effort and results have been delivered to individual homeowners. Individuals who would like to discuss their sampling results one-on-one with EPA representatives are encouraged to call the telephone numbers listed on the back of this flyer or to stop by the site trailer. EPA will host a public information session in the spring to discuss next steps for the residential properties.

In December, work crews began excavating PCB-contaminated soil from interior areas of the property and staging it for disposal off-site. In January, about 1200 tons of soil were trucked offsite for disposal. The site was then closed down for winter.

On April 20, the work crews will begin removing PCB contaminated soils from across the entire site including along Holman Street, which is visible to nearby residents. Soil will be stockpiled and trucked offsite for disposal.

## What to Expect During the Last Phase of Work

- On-site workers will be wearing personal protective gear while performing their jobs. This may include impermeable white suits, hard hats, and possibly respirators and/or self contained breathing apparatus.
- Personal protective gear for on-site workers is mandated by federal law and does not mean that you are in any danger.
- Based on preliminary investigations of the site, this phase of the cleanup is expected to last until the end of June 2004. The cleanup will then be complete at the facility.
- The EPA on-scene coordinator and / or his representative will be on-site to ensure that all health and safety protocols and proper work practices are being followed.
- Soil will be stockpiled and covered on site until definitive lab results are available to determine their eventual disposal. They will be transported off the site by the end of June.

- Prior to leaving the site, all trucks carrying hazardous substances off-site for disposal will be inspected to ensure that all tie-downs are secure and all soil and/or containers are covered. Any vehicle leaving the site will undergo a tire inspection and/or cleanup to ensure that contaminated soil is not leaving the work area.

## **For More Information**

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

Mary Ellen Stanton  
On-Scene Coordinator - Temple Stuart Site  
617-918-1256 (office)  
978-939-7775 (on-site trailer)  
617-312-4715 (cell)

Mike Barry  
On-Scene Coordinator - Residential Properties  
617-918-1344 (office)  
978-939-7775 (on-site trailer)  
617-257-2251 (cell)

Angela Bonarrigo  
Community Involvement Coordinator  
617-918-1034

### **MA Department of Environmental Protection**

#### **Central Regional Office**

Denise Child  
508-767-2846

### **Town of Templeton Board of Health Director**

Richard Stevens  
978-939-2377

## **What are PCBs?**

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a family of man-made chemicals that contain 209 different variations, or congeners. PCBs are typically found in the environment as mixtures of different congeners. There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are typically oily liquids, ranging from colorless to light yellow in color. They have no smell or taste. Because PCBs do not burn easily and are a good insulating material, PCBs have been widely used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment. Consumer products that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures, hydraulic fluids and electrical devices or appliances containing PCB capacitors made before PCB use was stopped.

The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the United States in 1977 because of evidence that PCBs build up in the environment and cause harmful effects.

Although PCBs are no longer manufactured, they are very persistent chemicals and once in the environment, do not break down easily. While they tend to remain attached to particles of soil and any process that moves soil can also move the attached PCB, PCBs are widely distributed throughout the environment and can be found at background levels in the outdoor air, on soil surfaces and in water.